



Borough of Worksop

1971

# Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector



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Health Department,  
Park House,  
Park Street,  
WORKSOP.

July, 1972.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Worksop.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1971, together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has increased by 510 and stands at 36,110.

The number of births has increased by 15 from 589 in 1970 to 604 in 1971. The analysis of infant deaths is to be found in the body of the report. The maternal mortality rate was Nil.

The total number of deaths from all causes is 388, and the natural increase of births over deaths is 216.

During the year no persons suffered from poliomyelitis.

For twenty-three years in succession there were no cases of diphtheria.

Since the spring of 1968 vaccination of children against measles has been offered by the Public Health Department and the general practitioners. On page 16 you will see the incidence of measles since 1941. The pattern of incidence of this disease has not yet made any decisive improvement in Worksop Borough. It is now usual for children to be immunised against measles following the routine immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in future reports the disease will fall to and remain at low levels of incidence. Next year - 1972 - should be the epidemic year for measles, and I trust that the rise in incidence will not occur.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung is 16 in 1971. It was 21 in 1970. Fourteen of these deaths were men, and nine of them were under sixty-five years of age. There is a slight lowering of incidence this year.

Deaths from chronic bronchitis show an increase from 33 in 1970 to 38 in 1971. This latter is 9.8% of all deaths. Indeed in the body of the report you will see that over the years this percentage has been increasing. Although this increase may well be allied to self-pollution by cigarette smoke, the rise in mortality being parallel to the rise in mortality from cancer of the lung, there is reason to suppose that the factor of atmospheric pollution has some influence. In some cases there may be an occupational influence too.

On 1st October, 1971 the County Council Health Centre opened. The main entrance is in Newgate Street. This Centre combines General Practitioner services and Local Health Authority services.

The report includes information on the Health Services provided in the area by the Nottinghamshire County Council, and for this information I am indebted to the County Medical Officer. I am also indebted to the Area Director of the Social Services for information concerning these services.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to Dr. H. M. Redfern and the staff of the Department for their loyal and generous assistance, to the Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation, and to the Council for their support and encouragement.

Yours sincerely,

G. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

MAYOR

ALDERMAN R. RABBITT, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman C. Harrison, C.A., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. Bumpstead

Councillor A. J. Burton,  
Councillor C. F. Cooley,  
Councillor S. Edmonson,  
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble,  
Councillor B. Simcox,  
Councillor H. C. P. Spencer,  
Councillor F. A. Tomlinson, M.B.E.  
Councillor R. F. Webster,  
Councillor D. G. Wells,  
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Churchouse, J.P.

HOUSING COMMITTEE AND LETTINGS SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor A. J. Burton.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D. W. Vickers.

Councillor H. J. Bell,  
Councillor W. E. Bloomer,  
Councillor R. Bumpstead,  
Councillor P. J. Field,  
Councillor F. J. Friel,  
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble,  
Councillor Mrs. A. Markham,  
Councillor B. Simcox,  
Councillor L. E. Tandy,  
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Churchouse, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. M. REDFERN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. H. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. W. OWEN, F.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

L. H. Motley, M.A.P.H.I.

P. T. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I. - left 5th November, 1971

R. P. Brailsford - Pupil Public Health Inspector

CLERKS

Mrs. E. M. Heap - M.O.H. Secretary

Mrs. D. Hollinworth

Miss L. A. Taylor - Transferred to County Health Clinic  
1st October, 1971.

Miss L. M. Wheat - Commenced 2nd June, 1971.

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SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	17,935
Population at Census 1971	...	...	...	...	...	36,060
Estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	36,110
Number of inhabited houses 31/3/72	...	...	...	...	...	12,174
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/72	...	...	...	...	...	£558,158
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/72	...	...	...	...	...	£1,485,976
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£14,201

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS - LIVE

						<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	287	264	551
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	23	30	53
						<u>310</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>604</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7
Birth rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.7%

STILLBIRTHS

						<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
						<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.4
Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.33

DEATHS - Resident

						<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
						192	196	388
Death rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7
Death rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.6

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

						<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
						<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.1
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0



# INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	27.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	37.7
Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	14.9
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.5
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	47.0

# MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths ... .. NIL

# CAUSES OF DEATH - WORKSOP BOROUGH

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Heart disease (all forms) ... ..	47	50
Cancer (all forms) ... ..	40	32
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	10	10
Pneumonia ... ..	17	16
Bronchitis and emphysema ... ..	23	15
Pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	1	-
All other external causes ... ..	1	1
Diabetes ... ..	-	1
Congenital anomalies ... ..	2	-
Other disease of the respiratory system	3	5
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ...	3	-
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	2	1
All other accidents ... ..	5	5
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	-	1
Leukaemia ... ..	2	1
Meningitis ... ..	1	-
Other diseases of the nervous system ...	1	1
Cerebrovascular diseases ... ..	18	31
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	-	1
Other diseases of digestive system ...	1	5
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ...	-	1
Peptic ulcer ... ..	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	3
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ...	2	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	2	2
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	2
Other endocrine etc. diseases ... ..	-	1
Other diseases of blood, etc. ... ..	1	-
Hypertensive disease ... ..	5	9
Appendicitis ... ..	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	192	196
	<hr/>	<hr/>



# CANCER DEATHS

There were 72 deaths from cancer.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below:

		<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Under 35 years	...	-	1	-	2	1	2
35 to 44 years	...	1	3	2	2	7	5
45 to 54 years	...	12	8	14	5	5	8
55 to 64 years	...	14	14	12	32	16	20
65 to 74 years	...	22	20	24	22	19	19
75 years and over	...	23	15	19	19	15	22
		72	61	71	82	63	76

The following table shows the analysis of the site of the disease during the past five years.

Year	Stomach		Lung		Breast	Uterus	Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.
1967	2	5	12	3	6	3	19	13
1968	7	7	22	2	7	1	20	16
1969	5	6	18	3	8	2	18	11
1970	3	6	20	1	4	1	15	11
1971	7	3	14	2	4	3	19	20

## DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS

Year	Annual Deaths from Bronchitis	Five-Yearly Averages to year ending:-	Total Deaths all Causes	Percentage Bronchitis Deaths
1966	29	24.2	375	7.7%
1967	15	21.0	345	4.3%
1968	31	23.6	400	7.75%
1969	36	27.2	394	9.14%
1970	33	28.8	266	9.08%
1971	38	30.6	388	9.8%

CANCER OF THE LUNG

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1961	7	7	-
1962	10	9	1
1963	20	15	5
1964	12	11	1
1965	6	5	1
1966	19	15	4
1967	15	12	3
1968	24	22	2
1969	21	18	3
1970	21	20	1

CANCER OF THE LUNG

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1971	16	14	2
Five yearly averages			
1967-71	19.4	17.2	2.2
1966-70	20	17.4	2.6
1965-69	17	14.4	2.6
1964-68	15.2	13.0	2.2
1963-67	14.4	11.6	2.0
1962-66	13.4	11.0	2.4

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1903-1971

Year	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1903	16,872	36.09	16.29	149	-	-	-	14
1904	17,392	33.52	16.73	178	-	-	-	11
1905	17,807	33.33	14.5	128	-	-	-	28
1906	18,230	33.35	15.5	146	-	-	-	34
1907	18,644	28.6	17.96	176	-	-	-	37
1908	19,109	33.3	14.1	113	-	-	-	27
1909	19,564	31.3	14.1	99	-	-	-	30
1910	20,030	30.5	13.8	112	-	-	-	38
1911	20,506	28.6	14.0	100	-	-	-	32
1912	20,996	28.1	11.5	84	-	-	-	23
1913	21,496	27.8	11.9	105	-	-	-	17
1914	22,007	31.3	12.8	84	-	-	-	29
1915	20,692	29.5	14.8	112	-	-	-	20
*1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919	21,843	22.8	11.9	70	-	-	-	23
1920	22,713	28.8	11.9	82	-	-	-	27
1921	23,198	25.3	13.3	108	-	-	-	15
1922	23,198	24.5	10.0	72	-	-	-	11
1923	23,800	24.7	11.3	76	-	-	-	24
1924	23,970	25.0	11.0	96	-	-	-	30
1925	24,000	23.8	11.4	66	-	-	-	16
1926	23,880	20.4	10.5	83	-	-	-	19
1927	24,390	20.2	11.0	64	-	-	-	23
1928	25,430	20.9	10.2	50	-	-	-	17
1929	25,640	19.1	12.8	108	-	-	-	22
1930	25,800	18.7	10.03	59	-	9.9	52.7	32
1931	26,850	17.9	10.5	62	-	5.9	51.0	21
1932	26,680	17.09	10.2	54	-	4.2	35.9	22
1933	26,860	17.0	11.9	69	-	2.0	47.0	20
1934	26,840	16.8	9.3	59	-	8.5	36.5	18
1935	27,290	17.2	10.0	49	-	2.0	42.8	19
1936	27,410	17.6	10.6	60	-	4.0	18.2	20
1937	27,800	16.1	9.4	48	-	4.2	40.8	15
1938	27,890	15.81	10.8	50	-	4.4	22.1	19
1939	28,230	19.0	11.0	53	-	3.5	54.0	22
1940	28,660	17.0	13.0	82	-	5.3	46.0	22
1941	29,440	16.9	9.5	68	-	7.8	31.4	16
*1942	-	19.6	10.5	64	-	1.69	35.5	21
*1943	-	19.7	10.3	57	-	8.6	30.6	13
1944	28,300	23.5	9.9	47	-	2.9	39.6	18
1945	28,550	20.8	9.9	45	-	2.9	21.8	17
*War years - figures incomplete								

Year	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1946	29,589	21.9	10.8	51	-	3.0	22.5	4
1947	30,027	23.3	10.6	43	-	1.3	23.8	19
1948	30,580	22.4	10.0	38	-	1.4	22.4	12
1949	32,050	19.6	9.8	15	-	-	26.7	21
1950	32,410	17.7	9.0	37	14	1.6	33.6	8
1951	31,110	17.0	11.6	38	8	-	23.9	11
1952	31,160	16.9	10.2	38	11	-	24.6	3
1953	32,590	16.9	8.9	16	6	-	28.2	9
1954	33,540	17.2	8.9	26	13	-	26.0	4
1955	34,120	16.5	8.8	27	9	1.7	34.1	7
1956	33,800	18.6	9.7	30	10	-	23.9	-
1957	34,080	18.0	9.0	16	7	-	25.9	1
1958	34,250	18.1	8.8	18	6	-	29.6	2
1959	34,220	18.9	9.8	21	12	-	22.6	7
1960	34,520	19.7	9.3	22	6	-	29.9	2
1961	34,510	19.0	10.1	23	12	-	19.0	2
1962	34,840	19.1	10.0	25	13	-	19.0	1
1963	35,140	19.3	9.3	13	9	-	16.0	1
1964	35,400	20.1	10.5	23	16	-	8.5	2
1965	35,430	17.2	9.9	13	10	1.6	16.2	2
1966	35,480	18.5	10.3	29	18	-	22.3	1
1967	35,580	17.6	9.7	11	6	-	3.2	2
1968	35,580	18.4	11.2	20	7	-	18.0	2
1969	35,660	16.8	11.0	13	8	-	21.0	2
1970	35,600	16.5	10.3	17	13	-	15.0	3
1971	36,110	16.7	10.7	28	15	-	19.4	1

#### ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths caused by accidents in the Borough, either in the home or on the road was 13.

These figures have been recorded each year since 1960, the five-yearly average 1962-1966 was 14, compared with 16 for 1967-71.

## SECTION B

### SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

##### (a) Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II National Health Service Act, 1946)

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving the Worksop Borough and Rural Districts through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital	-	Worksop
Kilton Hospital	-	Worksop
Carlton Hospital	-	Nr. Worksop
Retford and District Hospital	-	Retford.

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carried out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

##### (b) Clinics Maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council

The Worksop Health Centre was brought into operation on 15th November, 1971. Developed by the County Council and situated on Newgate Street on land made available by the Corporation, the Centre brings together under one roof two general medical practices, comprising ten doctors, previously practising from four surgeries in the town, together with the local health authority clinic, and ancillary services previously conducted in premises on Carlton Road and Watson Road.

Provided at a total cost of £110,000, the Centre serves approximately 30,000 residents of the Borough and, in addition to the doctors consulting suites, there is a range of accommodation for the Child Health Services, Health Education, School Dental Service, Chiropody for the elderly, physically handicapped and school children, and the School Health specialist services - physiotherapy, speech therapy, audiometry, and consultant child guidance, paediatric and ophthalmic sessions. Relaxation classes for expectant mothers, cytology clinics and vaccination and immunisation sessions are also conducted, and a Family Planning Service is provided by the Worksop Committee of the Family Planning Association.

The County Council's Health Visitors, Midwives and District Nurses are based at the Centre, which is the largest in the County in actual size, and was the tenth Centre to be brought into operation since June, 1968, in the County Council's development programme in conjunction with the Nottingham County and City Executive Council.

#### Child Health

##### Health Centre, Newgate Street

Sessions held each week on Monday and Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	100
New cases under 1 year	...	...	...	191
New cases over 1 year	...	...	...	217
Total attendances	...	...	...	2,502



### Manton Clinic

Sessions held weekly on Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	49
New cases under 1 year	...	...	...	88
New cases over 1 year	...	...	...	109
Total attendances	...	...	...	1,251

### Family Planning

In this area sessions are held each Tuesday afternoon at the Health Centre, Newgate Street, at which advice is given in connection with family planning. The total number of visits made by women during the year was 2,327.

### Cervical Cytology

The County Council provide sessions for exfoliative cytology at the Health Centre, Newgate Street. This is a vitally important service, which entails the examination of women for an easily detected known form of cancer, viz. cancer of the neck of the womb. This cancer can, of course, be easily eradicated and cured in its early stages, and the examination is simplicity itself, and consists in taking a slight swab from the neck of the womb and transferring it to a microscope slide and examining the slide for cancerous cells.

Women who have had operations for early cancer of the neck of the womb are alive to-day more than ten years after the date of their operation. It is important to stress this. We only hear of deaths from cancer, never about those who have had the operation and live normal healthy lives thereafter.

During 1971 428 women attended the clinic.

I wish to advise all women to attend this clinic, more particularly those over thirty-five years of age, unless, of course, this service has been obtained elsewhere.

### Provision of Maternity Beds

Arrangements for the admission of maternity cases to the Worksop Kilton Hospital for sociological reasons are made by the Nottinghamshire County Council at the request of general practitioners.

### Maternity Outfits

These are provided free, on recommendation by the midwife, for all domiciliary confinements.

### Laboratory Service

Certain bacteriological work in connection with suspected cases of typhoid, dysentery, food poisoning and the examination of ice cream samples, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

### Ambulance Service

Ambulance services are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Ambulance Control in County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

Worksop station is self-contained and controls its own vehicles in co-operation with the rest of the County.

The station is manned by one superintendent, 23 men and a control assistant.

Vehicles comprise three ambulances, one large dual purpose ambulance to carry 10 people, and two small dual purpose ambulances to carry 7 people. One reserve ambulance is kept at the station in case of breakdown, or to replace an ambulance undergoing repairs.

Address - The Ambulance Station - Gateford Road, Tele: Worksop 3366

### Home Nursing

The County Council is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the home nursing service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients, and of the less serious forms of acute illness, where the service is requested by a hospital or general practitioner.

Nurses engaged in this work are:-

		<u>Telephone</u>
Mrs. Walton	35 Beech Avenue	Worksop 3478.
Mrs. Lowery	13 Shelley Street	Worksop 2856
Mrs. Novis	18 Thackeray Close	Worksop 3619
Mrs. Morton	53 Grove Coach Road	Retford 4437

#### Part-time

Mrs. Barr	Redhugh, Top Pasture Lane, Sturton-le-	
	North Wheatley	Steeple 521
Mrs. Duke	5 Marlowe Gardens, Kilton	-
Mrs. Freeman	The Hollies, Darfoulds	Worksop 2947

### Domiciliary Midwifery

County midwives are also available throughout the district as follows:-

Miss I. Chapman	24 South Parade	Worksop 2334
Miss M. M. Hawke	14 Percival Street	Worksop 3745
Mrs. E. Saxton	11 Harewood Road	Worksop 2961
Miss P. Malbon	75 Windsor Road	
	Carlton Park Estate	Worksop 730476
Mrs. Maddick	46 Woodland Drive	Worksop 3786
Mrs. S. M. Butler	24 Arundel Drive,	
	Carlton Park Estate	Worksop 730213
Mrs. N. Archer	21 Kipling Close	Worksop 3727
Miss C. J. Neill	St. John's Vicarage,	
	Carlton Road	Worksop 2595
Mrs. R. Northedge	4 Hemmingfield Road	Worksop 5441

#### Part-time

Mrs. J. E. Pauling	70 Gildingwells Road, Woodsetts	Dinnington 2643
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## Health Visiting

By international definition the health visitor is a nurse with post-registration qualification, who provides a continuing service to families and individuals in the community. Her work has five main aspects:

1. The prevention of mental, physical and emotional ill-health and its consequences;
2. Early detection of ill-health and the surveillance of high risk groups;
3. Recognition and identification of need and mobilisation of appropriate resources, where necessary;
4. Health teaching;
5. Provision of care - this will include support during periods of stress, and advice and guidance in cases of illness as well as in the care and management of children. The health visitor is not, however, actively engaged in technical nursing procedures.

## School Health Service

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944, and the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The County Council, as the Local Education Authority, is responsible for the School Health Service.

The School Health Service includes dentistry. This service is provided in a dental clinic at the Health Centre, Newgate Street, Worksop, by appointment.

### (c) Services provided by the County Council Social Services Department

Services for the elderly mentally and physically handicapped, mentally ill and for deprived children have been amalgamated.

The Senior Social Worker in charge of the Worksop Team of Social Workers is Miss B. Millband, 3 Overend Road, Worksop (Telephone 6241). The Area Director is Mr. T. G. Osborne.

## Homes for the Aged

The National Assistance Act, 1948, places a duty and responsibility on County and County Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons, who by reasons of old age, infirmity and other circumstances are in need of care and attention, which is not otherwise available to them.

For this purpose the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains 19 homes, all of which are fully occupied. Details of the accommodation in our district are as follows:-

Gatelea, Worksop	...	...	50 (men and women)
Parkside, Worksop	...	...	27 (men and women)
Hillcrest, Retford	...	118	(men and women)
Mount Vernon, Retford	...	21	(women)
Oaklands, Retford	...	19	(men and women)
Clayworth Hall, Clayworth		20	(men and women)

Although mainly concerned with long-stay residents, these homes take elderly people for short-term holidays also in order to relieve relatives.

### Convalescent Holidays

These are arranged for patients who have suffered an acute illness, but have not been hospitalised, on the recommendation of their general practitioners.

### Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1969

This Act is being implemented, and apart from the provision of aids and adaptations for the physically handicapped, grants are available for the purchase of telephones, television sets and licences, where need is proved.

The Department is anxious to locate disabled people, who are not already on the register, and has instituted a sample survey to determine the needs of the physically handicapped and elderly.

### Home Help Service

The service provides social and domestic help to persons suffering from the disadvantages of ill-health, ageing and inadequacy. Help is usually provided on a part-time basis. The intention is to make available a supportive service, so that people can be maintained in their own homes.

Help is also provided for maternity cases and mothers with young children suffering from illness.

The Home Help's main duties are to assist with cleaning, plain cooking, shopping, etc. (but not nursing). They provide additionally a most useful contact between the client and the other Social Services.

A householder is required to pay at the rate of 45p. per hour, unless the County Council's scheme of assistance applies. A considerable number of clients make no payment for the service.

Consideration can be given to providing a Night Attendance Service, in cases where relatives need a rest from "sitting-up" with someone who has a terminal illness.

Enquiries should be addressed to:-

Miss D. Banks, Home Help Organiser,  
114 Bridge Street, Worksop.

Telephone Worksop 2884

### Chiropody for Old Age Pensioners and Handicapped People

Chiropody may be obtained for the elderly (persons over pensionable age) by application to the Centre for the Elderly and Physically Handicapped, Eastgate, Worksop (Telephone No. 4144) on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2.30 to 7.30 p.m. by appointment.

The Physically Handicapped may attend on Friday afternoon once a month, but a medical certificate is required.

## Worksop Guild for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

This important Guild continues its great work of the care and aftercare of cripples in Worksop and neighbouring districts.

### Orthopaedic Clinic

Sessions are as follows:

Monday	..	..	9.0 a.m.
Friday	..	..	9.0 a.m.
Thursday	..		3.15 p.m. (new patients only)

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at 9 a.m.  
at the "out-Patients" Department, Victoria  
Hospital.

## SECTION D

### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For superannuation and other purposes, sixty-five members of the Corporation's staff were medically examined by me during the year.

### PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948) and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No persons had to be removed under the provisions of the abovementioned Section. Help and advice was given on many occasions concerning the infirm and physically incapacitated during the year.

## SECTION D.

### PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Anthrax	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis
Dysentery	Relapsing fever
Encephalitis (Acute)	Scarlet fever
Enteric, typhoid or paratyphoid fever	Smallpox
Infective jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow Fever
Meningitis (Acute)	Food poisoning or suspected food poisoning

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) notified during 1971 was 81. Details of these are as follows:-

<u>Disease</u>				<u>Number of Cases</u>
Dysentery	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	33
Whooping cough	...	...	...	8
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	29
Food poisoning	...	...	...	5
Infective jaundice	...	...	...	-
Meningitis	...	...	...	<u>1</u>
				<u>81</u>

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1971 are given on pages 21 and 22.

#### Poliomyelitis

During 1971 there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

The number of children who were given a complete course of three doses of oral vaccine was 536. The percentage of children up to 15 years of age who have been protected is 83.1%

The number of children who were given a booster dose was 672.

The use of "oral" poliomyelitis vaccine continued during 1971. No cases of poliomyelitis have been reported, and it would appear that the prevention of this disease has been successful. The early vaccines given by injection were satisfactory, but they are now being surpassed by the oral variety, which is very much easier to administer, and is a more efficient vaccine.

#### Dysentery

During the year five cases of dysentery occurred.

#### Food Poisoning

There were five cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

### Infective hepatitis

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

### Whooping Cough

During the year there were 8 cases of whooping cough. The total number of children immunised against the disease was 507.

### Measles

A campaign directed towards vaccination of children up to school-leaving age was launched in the spring of 1968. 255 children were vaccinated against the disease during 1968. During 1969 only 66 children were in fact vaccinated, due to the scarcity of vaccine. In 1970 477 children were vaccinated and in 1971 325 children received vaccination.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CASES NOTIFIED</u>			
1941	...	...	...	698
1942	...	...	...	202
1943	...	...	...	226
1944	...	...	...	48
1945	...	...	...	885
1946	...	...	...	11
1947	...	...	...	371
1948	...	...	...	363
1949	...	...	...	145
1950	...	...	...	471
1951	...	...	...	255
1952	...	...	...	705
1953	...	...	...	274
1954	...	...	...	595
1955	...	...	...	39
1956	...	...	...	5
1957	...	...	...	1,027
1958	...	...	...	13
1959	...	...	...	596
1960	...	...	...	92
1961	...	...	...	366
1962	...	...	...	31
1963	...	...	...	619
1964	...	...	...	262
1965	...	...	...	139
1966	...	...	...	521
1967	...	...	...	24
1968	...	...	...	402
1969	...	...	...	15
1970	...	...	...	418
1971	...	...	...	33

### Smallpox

The number of children aged 15 years and under who were vaccinated against this disease was 113.

The number of children aged 15 years and under who were revaccinated was 7.

### Tuberculosis

Five new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1971. In 1970 there were eight new cases reported.



### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Vaccination against tuberculosis is at present being carried out on children who have been family contacts of a case of the disease and who, on skin investigation, are found to be susceptible to it.

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis for school-children continued during the year. The test given is very simple and gives no pain whatsoever; large numbers can be given the test in very quick time. In the event of X-ray being required on a positive reactor, the parent will have any qualms set at rest. It is a very worthwhile investigation.

Number of children skin tested	...	...	...	742
Number of children positive	...	...	...	42
Number of children negative	...	...	...	659
Number of children vaccinated	...	...	...	659

### Diphtheria

For the twenty-third year in succession there were no cases of this disease.

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 528.

	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment		Percentage protected
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 15
1964	533	31	84.5
1965	590	8	86.7
1966	460	38	85.3
1967	500	37	84.1
1968	496	56	84.7
1969	334	24	84.3
1970	507	29	85.6
1971	508	20	85.7

### Rubella

489 girls were vaccinated against rubella during the year.

## HOUSING

The following figures have kindly been contributed by the Housing Manager.

During the year April, 1971 to March, 1972, housing accommodation was found for 482 families as follows:-

			<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses or Maisonettes	...	...	47	297	344
3 bedroom flats	...	...	-	1	1
2 bedroom flats	...	...	-	10	10
1 bedroom flats	...	...	21	42	63
Bed-sitter flats	...	...	-	-	-
Prefabs.	...	...	-	-	-
2 bedroom bungalows	...	...	-	32	32
1 bedroom bungalows	...	...	27	5	32
			<u>95</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>482</u>

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st March, 1972 was:-

			<u>Pre-War</u>	<u>Post-War</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses (including maisonettes)	...	...	551	2,809	3,360
Bungalows (all types)	...	...	140	314	454
Flats	...	...	-	471	471
			<u>691</u>	<u>3,594</u>	<u>4,285</u>

At the same date there were 66 flats and 41 houses in the course of construction, as well as 6 maisonettes.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st March, 1972, was as follows:-

Single persons	...	...	330
Families	...	...	1,310
Bungalow applicants	...	...	<u>500</u>
			<u>2,140</u>

No application for housing accommodation to be accepted from any person who neither lives nor works within the Borough of Worksop. In cases where the joint applicants live outside the Borough, the male applicant be required to work in the Borough.

Applications will be accepted from owner/occupiers of:-

- (i) Houses not possessing all the usual amenities.
- (ii) Unsuitable houses (e.g. bedroom deficiency).
- (iii) Houses in slum clearance areas.

Applications will be accepted from owner/occupiers of houses possessing all the usual amenities, each individual case to be considered on its merits at such time as it reaches the top of the list.

Applications to be accepted from tenants of accommodation which possesses all the usual amenities, but when their cases are considered accommodation will be offered only to those who have had to vacate satisfactory accommodation through no fault of their own.

The Letting Sub-Committee gives consideration to health cases, when it can be shown that re-housing would improve health or prevent the spread of infection.



APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

YEAR	WORKSOP	ENGLAND & WALES
1957	16.2	23.0
1958	17.7	22.5
1959	21.5	22.0
1960	22.0	21.7
1961	22.8	21.4
1962	25.4	21.4
1963	13.3	20.9
1964	23.1	20.0
1965	13.1	19.0
1966	28.9	19.0
1967	11.1	18.3
1968	20.0	18.0
1969	13.0	18.0
1970	17.0	18.0
1971	28.1	18.0

APPENDIX A (Cont'd.)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE 2

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1971

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE																						
	DAYS											MONTHS											TOTAL
	Under	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Prematurity ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Atelectasis ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Congenital heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Tracheo-bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Cerebral anoxia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Bacterial meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Hyaline membrane pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Asphyxia - accidental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Anoxia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Respiratory failure ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multiple congenital defects	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Acute gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTALS ...	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	

APPENDIX D

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE 1

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet fever	4	6	4	1	1	5	-	-	-	3	1	4	29
Whooping cough	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8
Measles ...	1	5	3	4	11	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	33
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	5
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	5
Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ...	8	13	7	5	12	13	6	1	5	4	3	4	81

### INTRODUCTION

I wish to record my appreciation of the work of the members of the staff of the Health Department during the year.

# VISITS and INSPECTIONS

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 5,527 visits and inspections in connection with the following matters:-

<u>GENERAL</u>					<u>HOUSING</u>				
Administration	...	...	...	230	Applications	...	...	...	142
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	529	Caravans	...	...	...	128
Drainage	...	...	...	366	Repairs	...	...	...	345
Infectious disease	...	...	...	232	Unfit houses	...	...	...	107
Nuisances	...	...	...	154	Improvement grants	...	...	...	1,205
Offices, Shops, etc.	...	...	...	61	Improvement area	...	...	...	85
Water supply	...	...	...	81	Compulsory improvement	...	...	...	4
Pest control	...	...	...	94	Qualification certificates	...	...	...	272
Refuse	...	...	...	41	Houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	5
Vermin	...	...	...	750	Rent Act	...	...	...	1
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	2					
Welfare	...	...	...	9					2,294
Noise abatement	...	...	...	3					
Pet shops	...	...	...	13					
Pig keepers	...	...	...	3					
Factories	...	...	...	35					
Scrap dealers	...	...	...	33					
Rodent control	...	...	...	8					
Planning	...	...	...	1					
Hairdressers	...	...	...	6					
Animal boarding establishment	...	...	...	1					
				<u>2,652</u>					

<u>FOOD HYGIENE</u>					<u>FOOD INSPECTION</u>				
Bakeries	...	...	...	1	Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	58
General	...	...	...	5	Meat inspection	...	...	...	304
Butchers	...	...	...	9	Other foods	...	...	...	144
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	15	Ice cream	...	...	...	7
Confectioners	...	...	...	2					
Manufacturing premises	...	...	...	1					513
Ice cream	...	...	...	2					
Market stalls	...	...	...	2					
Mobile shops	...	...	...	2					
Kitchens	...	...	...	1					
Cafes	...	...	...	10					
Hawkers	...	...	...	1					
Fishmongers	...	...	...	1					
Greengrocers	...	...	...	3					
Grocers	...	...	...	12					
Licensed premises	...	...	...	1					
				<u>68</u>					

TOTAL INSPECTIONS and VISITS ... 5,527

<u>NOTICES SERVED</u>					<u>NOTICES COMPLIED</u>				
Informal	...	...	...	82	Informal	...	...	...	37
Statutory	...	...	...	16	Statutory	...	...	...	13

## HOUSING

### Unfit Houses

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 16, Housing Act, 1957):

No. 14 Boundary Row		Undertaking by owner Tenant rehoused
No. 8, Ct. 8 Bridge Street		Undertaking by owner Tenant rehoused
No. 52 Cheapside		Undertaking by owner Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 3 Ebenezer Terrace		Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 4 Ebenezer Terrace		Demolition Order Tenant rehoused
No. 5 Ebenezer Terrace		Demolition Order Tenant rehoused
No. 1 Bungalow, Fox Covert		Closing Order (part) Vacant
No. 82 Kilton Road	)	Closing Orders
No. 84 Kilton Road	)	Tenants rehoused
No. 88 Kilton Road	)	Nos. 76 - 90 Kilton Road purchased by the Council and demolished for road widening improvement.
No. 90 Kilton Road	)	
No. 19 Kilton Terrace		Undertaking by occupier/owner Rehoused
No. 23 Kilton Terrace		Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 111 Potter Street		Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 144 Potter Street (Flat)		Undertaking by owner Tenant rehoused
No. 1 Ryton Terrace		Closing Order Vacant

### Housing Act, 1969 - Lowtown General Improvement Area

Following the preparatory work on the Lowtown General Improvement Area in 1970, a Public Meeting was arranged and held in the Library on the evening of 5th May, 1971.

Over 300 persons from the area attended, and full details of the scheme were explained to them by the Chairman of the Housing Committee (Councillor A. J. Burton), Officers of the Council, and Regional Officers of the Department for the Environment. The scheme was approved enthusiastically.



On 18th October, 1971, the area was officially declared by the Council.

Preparation of plans and arrangements to purchase a number of houses for demolition or improvement were put in hand.

Clearance Areas Nos. 8 - 13 (Sandy Lane/Crown Street/Trent Street/ Humber Street/ John Street)

The last two tenants in the area were rehoused by May, 1971 and the final demolitions completed by November, 1971 (58 houses)

Improvement Grants - Housing Acts, 1957 - 1971

Due to staffing changes in the Town Clerk's and Borough Engineer's Departments - previously engaged with the Health Department in the administration of the improvement grants and qualification certificate schemes - it was agreed that the Health Department should take over the whole administration of these schemes with effect from 1st February, 1971.

The opportunity was taken to streamline the system to avoid unnecessary paper work, and to give the public a speedy and uncomplicated routine to follow when applying for grants or certificates.

The Chairman of the Housing Committee, Councillor A. J. Burton, C.C., was empowered to approve both Standard and Discretionary Improvement Grants. A weekly visit to the office to approve current applications and discuss problems ensured a prompt and free flow of approvals, which has been greatly appreciated by the general public.

Under the Housing Act, 1971, which came into effect on 23rd June, 1971, Worksop Borough was included in a list of "intermediate" areas, where the amount of improvement grant was raised from 50% to 75%, provided the works of improvement were completed by 23rd June, 1973.

This created an increased demand for grants and the statistics recorded give ample evidence of the amount of work involved during the year.

At this point I would like to record my high appreciation of the hard and conscientious work of Mr. L. H. Motley, Senior Public Health Inspector, who was given the task of forming this new section of the Health Department with the valuable clerical assistance of Mrs. D. Hollinworth. The work load towards the end of 1971 was such that it was decided to appoint a Technical Assistant to help Mr. Motley, and Mr. W. R. Couse commenced duty on 3rd January, 1972.

Visits made in 1971 in connection with Improvement Grants - 1,205



## Certificates of Disrepair - Rent Act, 1957

The initial impact of the Act has diminished in recent years, and the somewhat complicated method of obtaining a rent reduction where housing defects exist is hardly ever used. During the year no applications were received.

### Housing Repairs

During the year 345 visits were made to 65 dwellings with a view to obtaining repairs.

After each visit informal notices were served upon the persons responsible for the execution of repairs, each notice being followed at a suitable interval by further inspections. 42 cases were complied on informal notice.

In 16 cases statutory notices were served, 13 of these were successful in obtaining repairs.

It was found that a notice to a landlord to carry out expensive repairs to his property often produced a response from him to modernise the house with the aid of a grant. The improvement of one house in a row tends to snowball into a number of similar applications being received from that area, and what starts as an isolated complaint develops into a sizeable urban renewal.

With the increased rents available where houses are improved and made fit, more and more use is made of the grant scheme and correspondingly fewer complaints are received of housing defects.

### Housing Applications

year

During the/108 applications for rehousing on medical grounds were received and investigated. Although each application was supported by a doctor's certificate, in assessing the degree of priority to give to any particular case, it was found necessary to consider that case in relation to other medical cases and with some regard to the general waiting list for rehousing.

Applications were broadly divided into three categories; aged persons needing bungalows or other ground-floor accommodation, families asking for priority rehousing and Council tenants applying for transfer to other Council accommodation.

### Bungalows

Applications are assessed as to whether the medical circumstances are so urgent as to merit the applicant being given the next available bungalow. If so, the applicants are placed on the Medical "A" list.

All other deserving cases, when they are already on the general waiting list, are transferred to the "B" list in the order in which they first applied for a bungalow.

During the year 42 applications were received. Of these one merited an "A" list treatment, 36 were placed on the "B" list and five failed to qualify either on age or medical grounds.

### Priority Rehousings

Thirty-four applications were made in this category for a variety of reasons, including overcrowding, lack of amenities and domestic upheaval. To qualify under this heading, the applicants have to satisfy the Council that there are exceptional health circumstances involved. Often they fail to appreciate that what they consider to be exceptional, when viewed against the background of the housing situation in the Borough, is all too commonly repeated throughout the town.

Of the 34 applications, 13 were supported and a recommendation made to the Housing Lettings Sub-Committee.

### Transfers

These applications came from persons already in Council property, who found their accommodation not to their liking or unsuited to their needs.

Applications were for the following:-

	Received	Supported	Not Supported
Flats to houses ... ..	12	5	7
Houses to ground-floor flats	5	5	-
Flats to ground floor flats	6	6	-
Prefab. to bungalow ...	1	1	-
House to houses elsewhere	5	5	-
Flat to bungalow ...	3	3	-
	32	25	7

### Caravans

The number of licensed caravan sites and standings remained unchanged from the previous year, the total complement being:-

Garside Street Site - Worksop Corporation	...	...	63	standings
Newcastle Avenue Site - Mr. W. G. Beard	...	...	20	"
<del>Robin Hood Site</del> - Worksop & Retford Brewery Co. Ltd.	...	...	4	"
Brookside Site - Mr. W. Calladine	...	...	15	"

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The Robin Hood site was acquired by the Council as part of the plan for the proposed Civic Centre development. By the year's end alternative accommodation had been arranged for the occupants.

### Garside Street Site

An increased demand for caravan accommodation became evident during the year. Although the number of new lettings (29) were fewer than in the previous year (32), the drop was more than offset by the fewer departures from the site. In consequence those standings which had stood vacant for a long period came back into use, and the vandalism to which they had been subjected from outside sources ceased.

It was of interest to note that an appreciable number of families accommodated on the site originate from the districts which will be amalgamated with the Borough in the forthcoming reorganisation. In this the site has lead the way by anticipating the future sharing of facilities.

FOOD

Meat Inspection

Charges for Meat Inspection - Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 & Meat  
Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1971

In accordance with the above Regulations a charge is made for all meat inspected at slaughterhouses carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

During the year the following charges were made:-

		£	p.
January	...	17	.99
February	...	18	.19
March	...	19	.25
April	...	19	.29
May	...	17	.35
June	...	17	.84
July	...	17	.88
August	...	17	.68
September	...	19	.30
October	...	26	.77
November	...	28	.06
December	...	27	.14

£246 .74

The increased fees in the last quarter of the year are accounted for by the adoption by the Council of the maximum meat inspection charges laid down by the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1971. These Regulations, which came into operation on 16th August, 1971, not only converted the fees to the decimal currency, but also allowed Councils to obtain a more realistic reimbursement of the costs of the meat inspection service.

100% meat inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough of Worksop was carried out during the year.

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1971 was 4,569 - a decrease of 74 over last year's figure of 4,643.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed	840	-	-	1,546	2,183	4,569
Number inspected	840	-	-	1,546	2,183	4,569
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	6	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	141	-	-	7	247	395

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
% of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	16.79	-	-	.45	11.13	8.78
<u>T.B. only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	71	
% of number inspected affected with T.B. ... ..	-	-	-	-	1.55	
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	
% of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.36	-	-	-	-	

#### Weight of Meat Condemned

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Affected with tuberculosis ... ..	-	7	102
Affected with other diseases or conditions	1	-	4
	1	7	106

#### Avian Tuberculosis

In June an unusually high percentage of pigs passing through a local abattoir from a particular farm were found to be affected with tubercular-type lesions. Visual inspection of the carcasses indicated that these pigs were infected with tuberculosis of avian origin. At the request of the farmer specimens of lymphatic nodes were sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries



and Food, Veterinary Investigation Laboratories at Sutton Bonnington for biological and cultural tests. These later confirmed the original diagnosis, and it was left with the Ministry to investigate the farm, which was situated outside the Borough.

#### Cysticercus Bovis

Three bovines were found to be affected with cysticercus bovis.

In two cases the cysts were viable and the carcasses were submitted to refrigeration before being passed as fit for human consumption.

The third case was a calcified cyst in the heart, which was condemned.

#### Slaughterhouses

There are two private slaughterhouses licensed in the Borough.

In addition to the day-to-day visits made by the inspectors on meat inspection duties, quarterly inspections are made by the veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

#### The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969

With the high quality of livestock slaughtered in the town, very little carcase meat is condemned. Much of the condemned offal - livers, lungs, etc. - is disposed of to a mink farmer, whose trade has exemption from the sterilization requirements of the Regulations. The very occasional pig or sheep carcase condemned is quartered and removed in a locked container to a digester plant. The occasional tubercular pig's head does not warrant this procedure, and is disposed of by taking it in a locked container to the tip for safe burial.

#### Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

Two pigkeepers were registered under the above Order to operate plant for the boiling of waste food.

#### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

The Council approved the relicensing of 18 slaughtermen for 1971. Only half of these were actively engaged in slaughtering or stunning, the remainder having renewed their licences to cover the unlikely event of emergency slaughter.

#### Swine Fever Order, 1963

#### Anthrax Order, 1938

No cases of swine fever or anthrax were reported in the Borough during the year.

Unfit food

The number of complaints received concerning the sale of unfit food equalled the figure for the previous year.

Most of the customers did not ask for a prosecution and would not have welcomed a court appearance to give evidence. Nevertheless, by reporting the facts they were materially assisting the Department in highlighting faulty production and handling methods in the food trade.

Each case reported was dealt with by visiting the food premises concerned, and where appropriate, by examining the preparation, storage and handling methods. In many cases improvements could be suggested to avoid a repetition of the offence. In all cases either a replacement article was obtained for the customer or a refund of the purchase price.

For the purpose of comparison the complaints could be classified thus:-

Mouldy and stale food	...	...	...	10
Insects in food	...	...	...	2
Foreign objects in food		...	...	6
Production errors	...	...	...	4
Dirty and faulty containers	...	...		1

The sale of mouldy and stale food still remains the most frequent cause for complaint. The few cases reported to the Health Department are merely indicative of the frequency of this practice.

The success of a food retailer is often measured by his ability to assess his potential sales and by his judgment of how long to display his stock before discarding it. When, however, he is dependant on inexperienced staff and the random selection of the self-serving customer, he needs to be extra diligent in checking that the food on display is fresh.

In this he is not assisted by many food manufacturers, who neglect to code their products, or who stamp them with an almost illegible mark, which, when deciphered, conveys nothing to him.

Until the date coding of food becomes a statutory requirement, errors of judgment will continue to result in the sale of mouldy food with the shopkeeper being dependant on the tolerance of the customer in returning the food to him rather than taking it to the authorities.

Following are details of the complaints dealt with informally:-

1. Protein Food Supplement infested with drug store beetle.

Had been in stock for two years. Shopkeeper cautioned.

2. Tin of sago pudding containing piece of wire

Taken up with manufacturers to check their sifting process.

3. Mouldy foil-wrapped cheese

Taken up with wholesalers.

4. Mouldy sausage

Had been in shop for eleven days. Coding system ineffectual. Caution to retailers.



5. Soggy potato crisps

Due to faulty slicing and undercooking. Brought to the attention of manufacturers.

6. Mouldy sliced loaf

Bakers warned against "sale or return" system initiated by roundsman.

7. Loaf containing large piece of hard yeast

Taken up with bakers.

8. Mould in tin of beans

Due to tin being pierced with knife blade when opening carton. Shopkeeper advised to caution his staff.

9. Mouldy fruit pie

Shopkeeper had bought three-day old pies at reduced price from bakers, but had kept them too long in shop. Shopkeeper cautioned.

10. Tin of corned beef containing portion of hide

Taken up with importers.

11. Margarine with "cheesy" taste

Check made on refrigeration storage of wholesalers and shopkeeper. Appeared to be satisfactory.

12. Catfish fillets with strong smell

Reimbursement obtained.

13. Tomato ketchup alleged to have caused sickness

Analysis proved satisfactory. Bottle replaced.

14. Pebble in tin of carrots

Taken up with manufacturers to check their process.

15. Loaf containing vegetable lubricant

Bakers cautioned.

16. Mouldy loaf of bread

Coding not understood by shopkeeper. Bakers instructed to enlighten shopkeepers as to tag coding.

17. Loaf containing lubricating grease

Taken up with bakers. Fitter had over-lubricated conveyor belt.

18. Foil wrapped margarine sliced during opening of carton

Shop manager advised.

19. Dirty milk bottle

Taken up with depot manager. Evidently a building-site bottle with cement stuck to inside.

20. Mouldy processed cheese

Pack uncoded. Taken up with manufacturers. Stamping machine was filled with ink manually.

21. Mouldy porridge oats

Due to roof leakage in storeplace. Complete renovation to be carried out.

One complaint resulted in legal action being taken against a retail company for the sale of unfit food, and the possession of unfit food intended for sale. The foods in question were biscuits and chocolate mallows which were infested with Cacao Moth larvae. The Company was fined £10 on each of three charges with £13 costs.

Earlier two complaints were passed to the County Food and Drugs Officers at the request of the customers. These involved a jar of pickle containing a glass fragment and a slice of black pudding containing a piece of metal.

Food Sampling

(1) By Local Authority

Two samples of cooked meat were taken during the course of investigating a family attack of food poisoning. No pathogens were isolated.

Two samples of pork pie were taken as a routine measure to check the sterilising techniques of a food factory. The first showed a scanty growth of non-pathogenic organisms. The second follow-up sample proved to be sterile.

Five samples of raw mussels were obtained from local shops and submitted for bacteriological testing. The results showed growths within the permitted range recommended by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

(2) By County Food and Drugs Authority

The Chief Inspector of the Department of Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs has reported the taking of the following samples:-

	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Alcoholic beverage	1		
Analgesic tablets	1		
Apple sauce ...	1		
Apples, canned ...	1		
Apples, dehydrated	1		
Apricots ...	1		
Backache & kidney pills	1		
Beef, minced, canned	1		
Beef pie ...	2		
Beefsteak & kidney pie	1		
Biscuits ...	1		
Blackcurrants, processed canned	1		
Cake topping ...	1		
Cheese ...	1		
Cherries, canned	1		
Chutney ...	1		
Cooking oil ...	1		
Cough linctus ...	1		

	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Culinary herbs ...	1		
Desserts ...	5		
Dietetic biscuits savory	2	1	sample had misleading label. Taken up with manufacturers by Kent C.C.
Dietetic jelly tablets	1		
Dietetic steak ...	1		
Drinking chocolate	1		
Food colouring ...	1		
Fruit juice ...	2		
Fruit salad, canned	1		
Fruit salad, dried	1		
Gin ...	2		
Glace cherries ...	1		
Grapes ...	1		
Horseradish ...	1		
Ice cream ...	5		
Jam ...	1		
Lemon curd ...	2		
Malted milk powder	1		
Margarine ...	1		
Steak and kidney pie	2		
Marzipan ...	1		
Meat & vegetable extract	1		
Meringue powder ...	1		
Milk ...	38		
Milk pudding ...	1	1	
Pickle ...	1		sample had incorrect declaration of presence of preservative. Taken up with manufacturers.
Ready meal ...	4		
Red peppers ...	1		
Rum ...	2		
Salad cream ...	1		
Sandwich spread ...	4		
Sauce mix ...	1		
Sausage, pork ...	1		
Savory biscuits ...	1		
Shepherd's pie ...	1		
Soup ...	1		
Sponge pudding ...	3		
Squash ...	1		
Steak, canned ...	1		
Steak, minced, canned	1		
Steak, stewed, canned	2	1	sample deficient in meat. Taken up with manu- facturers.
Suet ...	1		
Stuffing ...	1		
Sweets ...	3		
Toffee ...	1		
Tomatoes ...	2		
Trifle ...	1		
Vegetables, mixed, dehydrated ...	1		
Vitamin health food	1		
Vodka ...	2		
Whisky ...	2		
Yeast extract ...	1		
	136	3	

### Unfit Food Surrendered

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned during the year:-

Canned Meat	...	...	...	...	79	lbs.
Other canned food	...	...	...	...	1,104	"
Meat	...	...	...	...	11	"
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	...	3,254	"
Frozen food	...	...	...	...	3,472	"
Other food	...	...	...	...	406	"

<u>Total weight of food condemned</u>					<u>8,326</u>	lbs.
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### Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16

Two further premises were registered under the above section of the Act for the sale of ice cream and storage of ice cream intended for sale. This brought the total number to 169.

### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

During the year one premise was registered under the Regulations for the retail sale of long-life milk.

### Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

Five samples of locally manufactured ice cream were collected during the year and submitted for Public Health Laboratory Methylene Blue tests. The results were classified thus:-

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Grade I</u>	<u>Grade II</u>	<u>Grade III</u>	<u>Grade IV</u>
5	5	-	-	-

The recommended standard is that over a six-monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I; 80% into Grade I or II; not more than 20% into Grade III and none into Grade IV.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Department maintains two volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke recording instruments for monitoring the degree of pollution of the air we breathe.

One station is sited at the School Clinic at Watson Road. This records the smoke and sulphur dioxide in the central area of the town. The other station is at the Worksop Rural District Council offices on Carlton Road, and is in line with the prevailing winds after they have crossed over the main industrial area and the Rhodesia mining estate.

Recordings over the past few years show that while the sooty constituents of the air are broadly similar at each station, the sulphur dioxide content recorded at the Carlton Road station shows an increase over the Watson Road station. This is due probably to emissions from industrial premises and from coal-fed boilers in the vicinity of the station.

Below are the combined monthly figures for the two stations expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre:-

### Monthly Averages

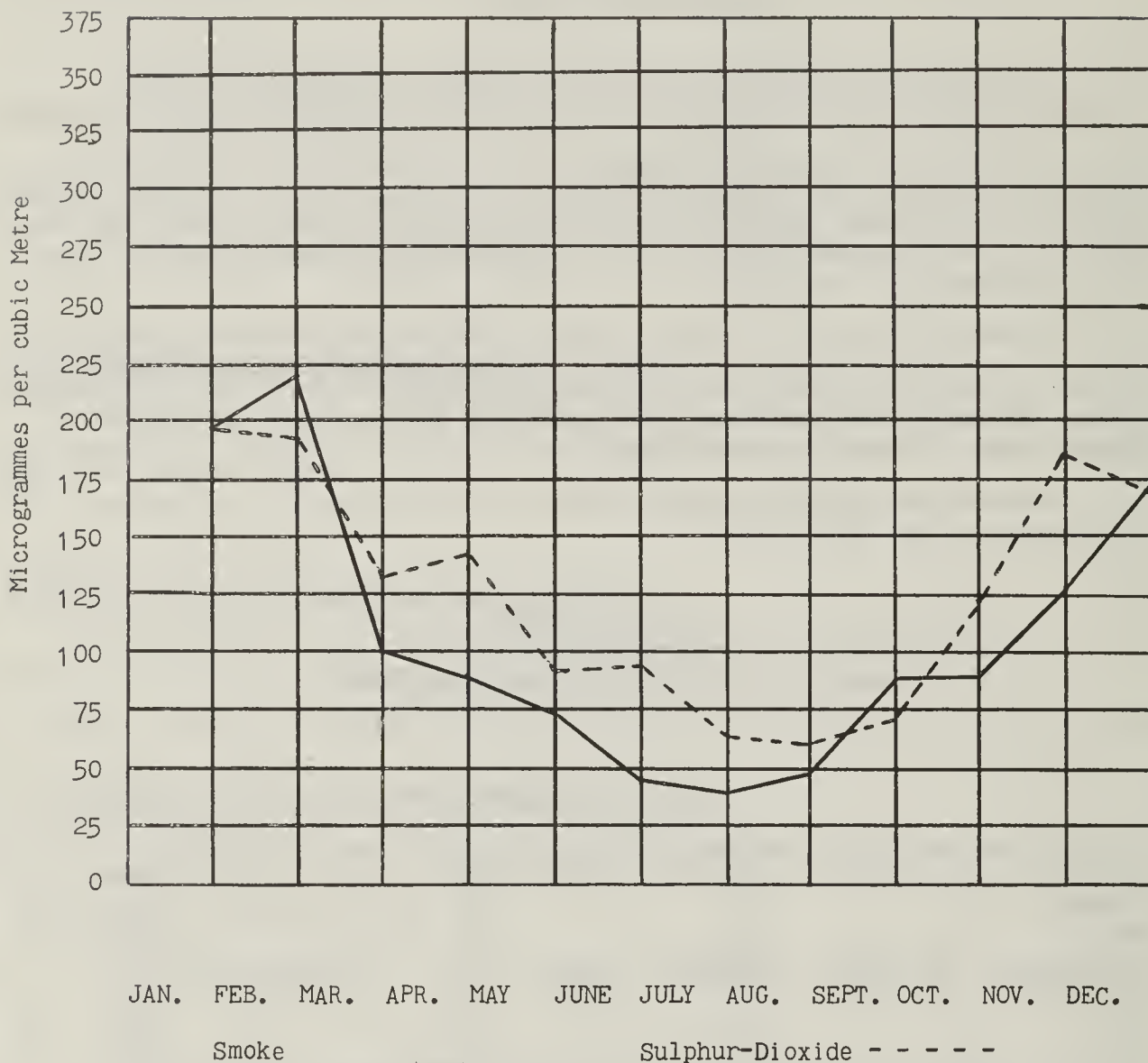
#### Measured in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1971	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Ratio
January ...	198	197	1.01
February ...	218	190	1.15
March ...	100	131	0.76
April ...	84	140	0.60
May ...	74	90	0.82
June ...	43	93	0.46
July ...	38	64	0.59
August ...	48	58	0.82
September ...	83	72	1.15
October ...	84	122	0.69
November ...	127	186	0.68
December ...	175	170	1.03

Graphically this table may be expressed thus:-



Smoke and Sulphur-Dioxide Pollution in Worksop in 1971



As is usual the graph shows a decline in smoke and sulphur dioxide in the summer months when domestic fires in the non-mining estates are largely unlit.

Domestic Smoke Control

It is well known, but worth repeating, that domestic smoke is the chief constituent of smoke pollution in Britain to-day, being responsible for 80% of the total. It is particularly important because it is emitted at low level, and at both a low temperature and a low velocity, ensuring that most of it reaches ground level quickly, thus contaminating the air at breathing level.

The adverse effects of this on health and upon our environment are also well-known, and it is a matter of some urgency that smoke pollution be reduced to an absolute minimum as quickly as possible, particularly as the remedies are well-known and relatively simple.



It is pleasing to report, therefore, that in December, 1971, the Council agreed with the recommendation of the Health and Sewerage Committee to adopt a policy of domestic smoke control in Worksop. Consequently within the month a complete programme of smoke control was drawn up for the approval of the Council, and for submission to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

The scheme envisaged the making of two initial smoke control orders, and thereafter of one annually for the following eight years. This will mean that by the end of 1981 most of what is now Worksop will be covered by smoke control orders.

This far-reaching decision of the Council to embark upon cleaning the air of the town reflected the growing awareness of the public that something should be done to brighten up the appearance of the town. During the year several of the stone buildings in the town centre had been cleaned, and it was with some surprise that people found the stone beneath the grime to be yellow and not dark grey.

There was evidence too that the hitherto popular open coal fire was losing much of its appeal in the face of competition with the more modern heating appliances with their greater efficiency, convenience and cleanliness.

### Industrial Smoke Control

Approval was given to the following plant during the year:-

Mansfield Hosiery Mills - Two new oil-fired boilers

Worksop Laundry Co. Ltd. - New oil fired boiler to replace coal-fired boiler

Adult Training Centre, Wingfield Avenue - Coal-fired boiler with under-feed stoker

Complaints were received concerning one boiler plant which had just come into use. This was the heating boiler of the Nottinghamshire County Council's Health Centre, adjoining Worksop market. Under certain weather conditions it was found that fine coal dust fed into the boiler by the underfeed stoker was being deposited as grit and soot on to material stalls in the immediate vicinity of the chimney stack.

### Garden Bonfires

During the year the Health Department received enquiries connected with garden bonfires.

The enquiries came mainly from persons who wanted to know if they could burn small quantities of garden rubbish without contravening the Clean Air Acts.

The requirements which are outlined in Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 are that no offence shall be committed by burning material in the open air, unless the smoke therefrom causes a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, in which case it becomes a Statutory Nuisance, and can be dealt with by the Local Authority.

Two complaints were received during the year, both concerning keen gardening enthusiasts, who disposed of large quantities of green garden rubbish with little respect for their neighbours. The offenders were approached by the Public Health Inspector, informed of the provisions of the 1956 Act and the Council's power to deal with contraventions.

They were advised to allow garden rubbish to dry off, and to burn it at less frequent intervals, only when the wind direction was such as not to blow smoke towards neighbouring property.

In both cases this informal approach provided a satisfactory solution.

## WATER

During the year 37 samples of drinking water from private and public supplies were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield.

At the laboratory the samples are tested for the presence of bacterium coli I (Esch. coli) and for coliform bacilli (coli-aerogenes). The presence of the former in a supply indicates a possibility of pollution by sewage and is naturally of serious consequence. Coli-aerogenes are found in soil and ~~water~~ <sup>air</sup>, and in small numbers are of less significance.

In testing non-chlorinated supplies, the water is classified into four categories:-

Class I - Excellent	- No coli-aerogenes in 100 ml.
Class II - Satisfactory	- 1 - 3 " " " "
Class III - Suspicious	- 4 - 10 " " " "
Class IV - Unsatisfactory	- Over 10 " " " "

The presence of Coli Type I (Esch. coli) immediately places the sample in Class IV.

The results of the samples taken in 1971 were as follows:-

Source	No. taken	Class				Explanatory  Note
		I	II	III	IV	
Main piped supply ...	1	1	-	-	-	Note 1
Manton supply ...	3	3	-	-	-	Note 2
Worksop College ...	9	9	-	-	-	Note 3
Clumber supply ...	10	10	-	-	-	Note 4
Osberton supply ...	13	13	-	-	-	Note 5
Steetley Works supply	1	1	-	-	-	Note 6
	37	37	-	-	-	

### Note 1 - Main piped supply

Random samples are taken from houses and business premises. The main sampling of this supply is done by the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board - see "Sampling by Water Boards".

### Note 2 - Manton Supply

Originating from the colliery, this supply is pumped to surrounding property and piped to the Clowne area by the North Derbyshire Water Board. The water is chlorinated at source.

### Note 3 - Worksop College

The College has its own borehole, the water from which is chlorinated.

### Note 4 - Clumber Supply

The estate is largely supplied from a natural spring from which water is pumped to storage tanks. The supply can now be augmented by an outside piped main.

#### Note 5 - Osberton Supply

This supply originates from a private bore from which the water is pumped to storage tanks and gravity fed to the Hall, dairy farm and Scofton Village.

#### Note 6 - Steetley Works Supply

This is a private bore serving the Quarry complex.

#### Sampling by Water Boards

##### Central Nottinghamshire Water Board

The Divisional Engineer of the Board reported on 70 samples of water taken during the year. These included 11 samples taken at source from the Sunnyside boreholes, the remainder coming from properties scattered throughout the Borough.

Of these 115 gave Class 1 results and one sample gave a Class 2.

##### North Derbyshire Water Board

The Engineer and Manager of the Board reported the results of 18 samples from the Manton supply taken within the Borough. All were bacteriologically satisfactory.

#### Sampling for Chemical Analysis.

Three samples of water were taken from private bores and well to determine the nitrate content of the water. Two samples showed a relatively high content.

The results of two samples taken at the Sunnyside pumping station by the officers of the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board were reported to the department. These showed that while the nitrate content was relatively high, the water was certified as being of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

A later sample of town water taken from a private service showed a marked improvement in the level of nitrates. This coincided with the dilution of the Sunnyside water with water from another source.

The National Coal Board reported upon one sample taken for chemical analysis at Steetley Colliery. This gave a satisfactory result.

## PEST CONTROL

### Feral Pigeons

The highly successful campaign of 1970 so reduced the feral pigeon population of the town that it was considered unnecessary to continue to maintain the permanent trap in the town centre. This allowed the pest control staff to concentrate on other work.

The Department's liaison with the various national pigeon unions became useful in returning to their owners, pigeons handed in by members of the public.

### Insects

It is an exceptional house that is not visited from time to time by insect pests. While many householders take steps to rid their homes of their unwelcome guests, some occupiers find that they cannot cope through lack of either the necessary knowledge or equipment. In such cases the Department is prepared to assist with advice or on occasion in a more tangible manner by carrying out a free disinfestation service.

During the year the Health Department Attendant visited houses to deal with the following pests:-

Ants	...	...	70	premises
Bedbugs	...	...	8	"
Cockroaches	...	...	26	"
Woodlice	...	...	3	"
Silver fish	...	...	1	"
Fleas	...	...	2	"
Earwigs	...	...	2	"
Psocids	...	...	1	"
Clover mite	...	...	1	"
Mealworm beetle	...	...	3	"

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There was a drop in the number of houses found to be infested with bed bugs. This may have been due in no small measure to the system of intensive inspection reintroduced the previous year, and the subsequent treatment of infested houses.

Unfortunately pressure of other work made it necessary to curtail this service towards the end of the year under review, but by that time the number of houses found to be infested had fallen, and most infestations were found as a result of complaints from the tenants.

Following the practice of previous years the pattern of infestation is given below:-

1960	...	29	premises
1961	...	21	"
1962	...	16	"
1963	...	11	"
1964	...	10	"
1965	...	9	"
1966	...	6	"
1967	...	NIL	
1968	...	6	"
1969	...	13	"
1970	...	28	"
1971	...	8	"



In many instances the spread was found to be caused by the gift or sale of second-hand bedding between friends or relations. Often there was a reluctance to admit to this, which made the tracing of infestations a more difficult task for the inspectors concerned.

It is hoped, and indeed anticipated, that future figures will now begin to fall.

Occasions arise when a positive identification or specialised knowledge is required in dealing with some of the more unusual pests. In such circumstances the Department has for many years enlisted the expert advisory services of the Natural History Section of the British Museum. During the year the Museum's entomologists assisted this Department in the identification of chloropid swarming flies, which had found their way into a house in the autumn.

#### Wasps Nests

In the late summer and autumn 15 wasps nests were destroyed to avoid annoyance and danger to householders.

#### Rats and Mice

During the year 302 requests were made for the services of the Rodent Officer and his assistant, who made 979 visits and inspections. Business premises accounted for 43 of these requests, a charge of £32.15 being made for this work. A further 459 premises were inspected as a routine measure in connection with the treatments carried out. ~~Treatment~~ at domestic premises is given freely.

In November a survey was made of the town's sewer man-holes, and after a preliminary test baiting, 24 manholes were baited with fluoroacetamide. In only one manhole was bait taken.



### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Only two cases of sonne dysentery were notified and confirmed in the year. These were two pre-school children.

The Department was alerted in the summer to the possibility of persons contracting cholera while in Spain for their holidays. Holiday-makers from infested areas were notified through the airport authorities, and were checked locally when they returned. Fortunately all were clear.

## DRAINAGE

It is accepted that drains taking away either foul or surface water from property should function properly with the bare minimum of maintenance, and that only when something goes wrong are they disturbed. Accordingly it is essential that care is taken in their construction to ensure that they are self-cleansing or at least that, when blocked, they are capable of being liberated without the necessity of breaking into them.

To achieve this end, Public Health legislation requires that the local authority be notified of the repair, reconstruction or alteration of any existing drainage connected to a sewer, cesspool, etc.

On receipt of such a notification the Public Health Inspectors examine the lay-out of the drains and arrange with the builder to be present when they are tested - usually by filling them to capacity with water. Any weakness in the drain is thus revealed under conditions of maximum pressure, and before being covered the faulty section is put right.

Two further tests are sometimes applied to existing drainage. One involves pumping smoke into the drain to detect breaks which may be allowing the escape of offensive smells or through which sewer rats are finding a way to the surface. The other test is applied when water, suspected of coming from a drain, is found seeping into a cellar. By using a fluorescent dye it is often found possible to trace a connection.

During the year 185 tests were carried out by the Inspectors. Many of these were occasioned by the alteration of drains in the course of improving houses with the aid of grants.

In the same period the Health Department attendant was called up to clear 205 drain blockages. This most useful service is given without charge where several houses are involved, so as to avoid the unpleasantness which any delay would bring.

# FACTORIES

## Factories Act, 1961. Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	150	20	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	14	15	-	-
TOTALS ... ..	164	35	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - NIL

## Factories Act, 1961 - Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work  (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-

## THE NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

As in previous years by far the loudest, most prolonged and disturbing noise nuisance in the town was occasioned by the ripping up of the road surface: a state of affairs which seems to be part of the Worksop way of life.

Noise level tests conducted while work was in progress outside the Health Department give a 70 decibel reading inside the office, while on the pavement outside the noise level rose to over 90 decibels. Prolonged exposure to noise intensity of this level is accepted as capable of causing damage to hearing.

Similar tests were later conducted on a demonstration model of a more modern design of road breaker, and these showed a considerable improvement.

It is gratifying to find this and similar breakers being used by private contractors working in the streets. This is an example the Council could do well to emulate.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

Throughout the year under review there was one premises registered to conduct an offensive trade under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These premises were used as a collecting point from which bones and fat were despatched to processors outside the town. Skins and hides were kept for a longer period and were salted on the premises.

The position of the premises was far from suitable, and from time to time serious infestations of fly larvae occurred in the meat awaiting collection. It was with a sense of relief that it was learnt that the lease was to be terminated and the premises demolished.



# OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During 1971 a total of 45 premises received a general inspection.

Together with reinspections of premises previously found to show defects and contraventions of the Act, 61 visits were made.

The following summaries are taken from my Annual Report for 1971 on this subject submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity:-

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ... ..	2	138	6
Retail shops ... ..	3	268	28
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	16	-
Catering establishments, open to public and canteens ... ..	-	28	11
Fuel storage depots ...	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	5	450	45

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises

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Table C - Analysis of workplace of persons employed in registered premises at end of year

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>No. of Persons Employed</u>
Offices ... ..	461
Retail shops ... ..	1,401
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	60
Catering establishments open to public ...	87
Canteens ... ..	10
Fuel storage depots ... ..	-
	<u>2,019</u>
TOTAL - Males ... ..	637
Females ... ..	1,382

### Exemptions

No exemptions were applied for during the year.

### Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions.

### Accidents

Any accident to employed persons on registered premises resulting in death or absence from work for three or more days must be reported to the Health Department.

Investigations were made on 10 reported accidents - all non-fatal - involving 7 females and 3 males.

Mostly these accidents involved falls, strains and cuts.

### PREMISES REGISTERED FOR HAIRDRESSING

Before any premises are used for the business of a hairdresser, barber or manicurist, they must be first licenced by the Council under Section 155 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951 for that purpose.

While business in men's hairdressing has fallen off in recent years due to changing fashions, women's hairdressing continues to flourish. Two new establishments were opened during the year; two changed ownership. This brought the total number of premises at the year's end to 56.

### PET ANIMALS

The four established pet animal businesses renewed their registrations for 1971.

Periodic visits were made to check on the manner in which pets were kept and displayed.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act was passed to help the police in tracing stolen metal at its point of disposal. This is done by the compulsory registration by each local authority of all dealers residing in its area. These dealers have then to keep adequate records of the sources, nature and method of disposal of all metal passing through their hands. Where, however, the dealers operate from door-to-door as itinerant collectors of small domestic items, there is a relaxation allowed in the amount of recording required of them, and they are merely obliged to retain their sale receipts for a period of two years.

At the end of 1971, there were 21 persons registered as dealers by the Council. These were made up of the following:-

Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " "	(Itinerant Collectors)	...	...	...	...	15
" " "	(Limited Company)	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						21
						<hr/>





